

** *Lachrymal cavity large, shallow, broad behind down to the base of the teeth, flattened in front of the sides of the nose.*

C. Maxwellii, Gray, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 600, f. 8.

*** *The lachrymal pit shallow, deepest in the middle and front of the lachrymal bone, which is very large and produced in front.*

C. Ogilbyi.

II. *Nasal bones short, broad behind.*

C. coronatus, Gray, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 599, f. 7. Lachrymal pit deep and broad.

C. rufilatus, Gray, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 597, f. 5. Lachrymal pit shallow and more elongate.

C. badius. Lachrymal pit small, triangular.

V.—*Herpetological Notes*. By A. W. E. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Assistant in the Natural-History Department, British Museum.

EUPREPES NOVARÆ (Fitz. *in literis*), described as a new species from Tahiti by Dr. Steindachner (Rept. in Voyage of the 'Novara,' p. 47), is the *Scincus noctua* ("Scinque phalène") described and figured by Lesson (Voyage of the 'Coquille,' Zoologie, tom. ii. p. 48, pl. iii. fig. 4, *gr. nat.*), which seems to have been overlooked by subsequent writers, with the exception of Girard, who describes it in vol. xx. of Wilkes's United-States Exploring Expedition, p. 249, and in 'Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.' 1857. It is one of the common species, according to Girard occurring in the habitations of the natives, and having almost as wide a range as *Mabouya cyanura*. Lesson procured it in a field of sugar-canes in Ovalau.

The new subgenus and species, *Chalcides (Hapalolepis) Abendrothii*, described by Dr. Peters in the 'Monatsber. der Königl. Akad. Berlin,' August 1871, p. 399, is the genus and species *Ophiognomon trisanale* described at length by Mr. E. D. Cope in the 'Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.' 1868, p. 100. Both authors make the same remark as to its apparent resemblance to the Amphisbænians. It is probably through an oversight that Mr. Cope states that his genus differs from *Chalcis* in the position of the nostril; the position of the nostril is the same in both, as Dr. Peters rightly indicates, the obvious difference being the absence of an internasal plate. This plate is present in *Chalcis*. The "nasorostrales" of Duméril and Bibron = the

nasals; their "internasorostrale" = the internasal; and consequently their "fronto-internasorostrales" = the frontalia anteriora.

List of Species of the Genus Gerrhonotus.

Group I. *Head depressed; occipital and temporal plates more or less swollen. Scales of back and sides weakly keeled or smooth.*
Abronia.

Gerrhonotus Deppii, Wieg. *Herpet. Mexicana*, 1834, p. 31,
pl. ix. fig. 3.

Mexico. Type in Berlin Museum.

G. taniatus, Wieg. *l. c.* pl. ix. figs. 1, 2.

Mexico. Type in Berlin Museum.

G. gramineus, Cope, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 1864,
p. 179.

Mexico. Smithsonian Museum.

Apparently closely allied to *G. Deppii*.

G. auritus, Cope, *l. c.* 1868, p. 306.

Vera Paz. Smithsonian Museum.

G. Vasconcellosii, Bocourt, *Nouv. Archives du Muséum*, 1872,
p. 107.

Guatemala.

Group II. *Head not depressed; occipital shields not prominent.*
Scales of back keeled, the keels forming longitudinal ridges.
Gerrhonotus.

A. *Head more or less tapering; body slender; tail very long and tapering.*

* *A small plate interposed between the first supranasals.*

G. tessellatus, Wieg. *l. c.* p. 32. (See Cope, *l. c.* 1866, p. 321,
and Bocourt, *l. c.* p. 102.)

? *Pterogasterus ventralis*, Peale & Green.

Mexico. Types in Berlin Museum and several specimens
in British Museum.

G. lemniscatus, Bocourt, *l. c.* p. 105.

Mexico, Vera Paz.

The British Museum possesses three specimens which I

recognize as belonging to this species—a still longer and slenderer one than *G. tessellatus*, and having the tail of excessive length, but agreeing with the latter in the arrangement of the supranasals.

G. ophiurus, Cope, *l. c.* 1866, p. 321.

Oriza, Mexico.

G. infernalis, Baird, Emory's U. S. B. Exped., Rept. p. 11; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1858, p. 255; Cope, *l. c.* p. 322.

Texas.

G. viridiflavus, Bocourt, Ann. des Sc. Nat. xvii., Déc. 1872.

Mexico.

** *No small accessory plate between the first supranasals.*

G. Webbii, Baird, *l. c.* pl. xxiv. figs. 1–10; Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1858, p. 255.

California.

The young specimen figured by Baird seems to have only one pair of narrow oblique supranasals.

G. nobilis, Baird & Gir. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1852, p. 129; Emory's U. S. B. Exped., Rept. pl. xv. figs. 1–8.

New Mexico.

G. (Elgaria) Kingii, Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1838, i. p. 390.

G. multifasciatus, Dum. & Bibr.; Bocourt, *l. c.* p. 106, note.

The type of this species in the British Museum is in a rather bad state. It agrees with the lengthened description of *G. multifasciatus* in the 'Erpétologie Générale.' Two pairs of narrow supranasals, without accessory plate between. Tail more than twice the length of body and head together; fifty transverse series of scales from occiput to commencement of tail.

B. *Head and body stouter; tail of moderate length.*

G. Wiegmanni, Gray, Catal. of Lizards, 1845, p. 54.

Type in the British Museum. I do not find any allusion to this species by succeeding writers. The arrangement of the plates of the head is the same as that in the figures of *Elgaria*

grandis, the description of which it agrees with in other respects, having, however, forty-eight instead of fifty transverse series of scales between occiput and commencement of tail. Head broad posteriorly; supranasals two pairs, oblique, unsymmetrical; internasal wide, transverse; fronto-nasals large and broadly in contact along the median line. Scales of back keeled, moderate, in forty-eight transverse series from occiput to tail, thirty-two between axil and groin; in fourteen longitudinal series; ventral plates in twelve longitudinal series. Limbs short, not meeting. Tail once and a half the length of head and body.

G. (Elgaria) grandis, Baird & Gir. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1852, p. 176; Wilkes's Expl. Exped. xx. p. 212, pl. xxii. figs. 1-9.

Oregon.

Fifty transverse series of scales between occiput and commencement of tail; fourteen longitudinal dorsal series.

G. (Elgaria) scincicauda, Skilton; Baird & Gir., Stansbury's Exped. p. 348, pl. iv. figs. 1-3; Wilkes's Expl. Exped. xx. p. 210, pl. xxiii. figs. 1-9.

Closely allied to the preceding.

Scales in fifty-two transverse, fourteen longitudinal series.

G. (Elgaria) formosa, Baird & Gir. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1852, p. 175; Wilkes's Expl. Exped. xx. p. 206, pl. xxiii. figs. 10-17.

Upper California.

Closely allied to the last two.

Scales in forty-eight transverse, sixteen longitudinal series.

?*G. multicarinatus*, De Blainv. Nouv. Ann. du Mus. iv. p. 289, pl. xxv. fig. 2; Dum. & Bibr. Erpét. Génér. v. p. 404; Hallowell, Pacific Railr. Exped., Rept. p. 9, pl. ix. fig. 1.

California.

G. Burnettii, Gray, Catal. of Lizards, p. 54.

South America. Type in British Museum.

Head rather short; supranasals two pairs, large, one behind the other, followed by a subcircular internasal; fronto-nasals well developed and broadly in contact, coming obliquely forwards to meet the supranasals, and thus enclosing the inter-

nasal. Dorsal scales in forty-eight transverse series from occiput to tail, and sixteen longitudinal; ventral plates in twelve longitudinal series. Limbs short, not meeting. Tail short, only equal to length of head and body.

G. caeruleus, Wieg. Isis, 1828, p. 379.
Brazil.

G. (Elgaria) principis, Baird & Gir. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1852, p. 175; Wilkes's Explor. Exped. xx. p. 214, pl. xxii. figs. 1-16.

Oregon.

Dorsal scales in forty-eight transverse, fourteen longitudinal series.

G. Moreletii, Bocourt, Nouv. Arch. du Mus. 1872, p. 102.

Guatemala.

Founded by M. Bocourt upon the specimen given in Duméril's Catalogue (1851) as the unique example of *G. tessellatus*. The British Museum now possesses four specimens of this well-marked species: two of these seem referable to *G. fulvus* of M. Bocourt, but appear scarcely specifically distinct. This is the lizard which Mr. Salvin obtained at Lanquin, and which he mentions in 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' 1860, p. 455, under the name *G. Wiegmanni*, as follows:—"A single specimen was the only one that came under my notice; this I caught on the convent wall. It was shown me by the priest, who said that he had noticed it on the same spot several nights in succession."

G. fulvus, Bocourt, l. c. p. 104.

Elgaria marginata, Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1852, p. 179 (unrecognizable); Sitgreave's Exped. Zuni and Colorado, p. 114, pl. iii. (bad).

Probably *G. tessellatus*.

G. olivaceus, Baird, Emory's U. S. B. Exped., Rept. p. 11; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1858, p. 255 (description insufficient).

"No single frontal."

California.